HISTORIC

NAMES, PERSONS AND PLACES

IN

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

CLYDE ARBUCKLE
ROSCOE D. WYATT

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ROSCOE D. WYATT, A. B., LL. B.
and
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The Valley of Heart's Delight

The Santa Clara Valley is
To those who hold it dear
A veritable paradise
Each season of the year.

One loves it best in April
When the fruit trees are in bloom
And a mass of snowy blossoms
Yields a subtle sweet perfume.

When orchard after orchard
Is spread before the eyes
With the whitest of white blossoms
'Neath the bluest of blue skies.

No brush can paint the picture
No pen describe the sight
That one can find in April
In the Valley of Heart's Delight.

—Clara Louise Lawrence

Andrew P. Hill
"He Saved the Redwoods" *See p. 16*

AGNEW—Named after Abram Agnew who had a 120-acre farm there in the seventies. It is located on Rancho Ulistac, about halfway between Santa Clara and Alviso, and is composed of a Southern Pacific Railroad station, a few stores and dwellings, the Agnews State Hospital for the mentally ill, and the great Commercial Solvents Corporation chemical plant a quarter of a mile to the east.

ALAMEDA (Ah-lah-may'dah)—The beautiful tree-lined section of El Camino Real between San Jose and Santa Clara. It was originally marked with three rows of willows — one in the center and one on each side — which Indian neophytes of Mission Santa Clara transplanted from the banks of the Guadalupe River under direction of Padre Magin Catala in 1799. When Samuel Addison Bishop constructed the first electric street car line along its shady course in 1887, the center row of trees was removed to make way for steel rails. Then, as time and urban development took additional toll, the two outside rows gradually disappeared and were replaced by elms, poplars, and sycamores. Today only three of the venerable willows are left. All three are on the east side of the Alameda — two in the "1800" Block between University Avenue and Hedding Street, and one in the "2000" Block between Alameda Way and Newhall Street.

Willow Tree Planted 1799 — On The Alameda

ALMA—A tiny Santa Cruz Mountains settlement on the Los Gatos-Santa Cruz Highway, about three miles above Los Gatos. It was founded in 1862 as a roadside hostelry named Forest House by Lysander Collins, a pioneer of that region. In 1872, when a post office was established there, its name was changed to Alma by a post office inspector who, it is said, wished to avoid its confusion with other "Forests-this-and-that" scattered throughout the state — particularly Forest City in Sierra County, Forest Hill in Placer County, and Forest Home in Amador County.

ALMA COLLEGE—College of Theology of the University of Santa Clara, devoted to education of priests for the Society of Jesus, and located on the Lloyd Tevis estate a short distance from Alma. Established in 1934.

ALUM ROCK PARK—Situated in Alum Rock Canyon which was so named by John Martin Ogan because of a 200-foot high alum-bearing monolith near its entrance, Alum Rock Park is a 1000-acre playground in the hills six miles east of San Jose. It is on public lands confirmed to San Jose by the King of Spain in 1779, and was made a public park by Act of the California Legislature in 1872.

ALVISO (Ahl-vee'-so)—A somnolent settlement at the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay named after Ygnacio Alviso, grantee of Rancho Rincon de los Esteros on which it is located. As Embarcadero de Santa Clara from 1835 to 1849, Alviso was the shipping point for countless tons of the Santa Clara Valley cowhides bound for Eastern leather manufacturing centers. During the Gold Rush days and till completion of the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad in 1864, it was the

Alviso Adobe — at Piedmont and Calaveras Roads

main freight depot for San Jose and frequented by thousands of persons traveling by steamer between San Francisco and San Jose. It was surveyed during the winter of 1849-50, and incorporated in 1852.

ALVISO ADOBE—Two story ranch house of Jose Maria Alviso, located on Piedmont Road near Calaveras Road, two miles east of Milpitas. This structure, believed to have been erected about 1837, is in a remarkable state of preservation, and is the last of the four adobes that once comprised the hacienda of Alviso's 4807-acre Rancho Milpitas.

AUSTIN CORNERS—Intersection of the Saratoga-Los Gatos and Quito Roads, about two miles west of Los Gatos. It is said to have been named after a Captain Austin who lived there in the early eighties.

AUSTRIAN GULCH—Situated on the western slope of Mount Umunhum, Austrian Gulch is a reminder of a determined effort to transport a bit of the old world into Santa Clara County. Here, under leadership of John Utschig, a group of thrifty, hard working Austro-Germans who had become American citizens, established a colony in the early seventies. They prospered till 1889, when a cloudburst all but washed their winery, vineyards, orchards, and themselves off the map. A few of the more courageous among them stayed on, rebuilding and replanting in an effort to salvage something from the disaster that had overtaken them. Their efforts were futile. In 1923 a forest fire destroyed most of the remaining wooden buildings, leaving only a few remnants to recall the ill-fated colony at Austrian Gulch.

BELDEN, JOSIAH (1815-1892)—Native of Connecticut and member of the Bidwell-Bartelson Company of 1841, first American emigrant party to arrive in California. He worked for various trading firms along the coast until the spring of 1848, when he opened a general merchandising establishment on what is now the southeast corner of Market and San Antonio Streets in San Jose. He took office as the first mayor of San Jose, April 13, 1850, and was elected to the Common Council (now the City Council) for a one-year term in 1851. With that, his active interest in politics ended. He sold his store and concentrated his energies on finance and California real estate, which ultimately made him a very wealthy man with business offices on Montgomery Street in San Francisco. His home, however, occupying a beautiful 11-acre tract known as the Belden Homestead, remained in San Jose. But in 1884, as his interests grew national in scope, he sold it and removed with his family to New York City, where he was elected a director of the Erie Railroad two years later. He died there at the age of 77, April 23, 1892.

BELL'S STATION—Old-time toll station and post office on Pacheco Pass Road between San Felipe and the summit, named after Lafayette F. Bell, a native of Oneida County, New York, who came to California in 1850. The post office was established in 1873, with Bell, who was already proprietor of the toll road, as first postmaster. Both the toll station and post office have long since disappeared, and for many years Bell Station has been little more than another point on the map.

BENNETT, "WIDOW" MARY—Amazonian widow of Vardamon Bennett and Harry Love, sometimes called the "Strong Woman of Santa Clara." With her first husband she crossed the plains from Missouri to Oregon in 1842, and came from Oregon to California the following year. She was the mother of eight children, afraid of nothing, and given to using forceful language. In 1845 she separated from her first husband because of his failure to provide for her and her children, and after his death some years later, she married Harry Love, the reputed slayer of Joaquin Murietta. She and Love made their home at the north end of Grant Street in Santa Clara, where he mistreated her so badly she found it necessary to hire a bodyguard named Chris Iverson. One July day in 1868 Love, heavily armed, hid himself behind the fence of their home, intending to kill her as she and Iverson returned from a business errand in San Jose. But his plan went awry, and Iverson shot and killed him instead. Mrs. Love died later in the same year, but the house where the shooting took place is still standing.

BERRYESSA, JOSE DE LOS REYES (Bay-ree-ace'-sah)—A retired San Francisco Presidio sergeant who sometimes spelled his family name Bereyesa and Berrellessa. From 1831 to 1835 he was Secretary of the San Jose Ayuntamiento, and in 1842 Governor Alvarado granted him Rancho San Vicente on which New Almaden's quicksilver was discovered three years later. He was killed at San Rafael by Kit Carson, at the order of Fremont, during the Bear Flag trouble of 1846.

BERRYESSA, NICOLAS—Brother of Jose de los Reyes Berryessa and unsuccessful claimant for Rancho Milpitas. He was perhaps the most tragic figure in Santa Clara County history. The Americans stole his cattle, murdered one his brothers outright and lynched another. Squatters settled upon his lands, and, in 1853, the United States Land Commission confirmed his 4807-acre Rancho Milpitas to Jose Maria Alviso. He died insane ten years later, stripped of practically everything he had ever owned. Yet his name has been preserved by a creek, road, school district, and crossroads community.

BERRYESSA—A small settlement at the intersection of Capitol Avenue and Berryessa Road, on what was once Pueblo Land, about four miles northeast of San Jose. It dates back to early days, and was much more active prior to the coming of the automobile than it is now, having its own school, church, and general store. Its name, as mentioned elsewhere in this volume, comes from the unlucky claimant of Rancho Milpitas, Nicolas Berryessa.

BRIONES ADOBE (Bree-oh'-nays Ah-doh'-bay) — This old adobe now a part of Mrs. Edith Cox Eaton's beautiful home on Arastradero Road near Los Altos, was once the ranch house of Juana Briones de Miranda's Rancho La Purisima Concepcion. Juana, who received a deed to the rancho from its original Indian grantees, Jose Gorgonio and Jose Ramon, lived on it for many years prior to her death at Mayfield, December 3, 1889.

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BURNETT, PETER HARDEMAN (1807-1895)—Early day Missouri lawyer who became the first American civil governor of California. Born in Tennessee, he migrated to Missouri early in life, and from there to Oregon in 1843. Late in 1848 he came down to California in quest of gold, but soon resumed the practice of law and entered politics. The following year he was elected to the governorship, which he resigned in 1851. In 1863 he entered the banking business in San Francisco, dying there in 1895, a man of affluence.

BURNETT HOUSE—Home of Peter H. Burnett at 441 North First Street in San Jose. This house was first erected by Burnett at Alviso in 1850, when he was governor. But in 1854 he and his sons John and Armistead, and a Sacramento carpenter named Stincen took it down piece by piece, removed it to San Jose, and rebuilt it on its present site. Some time after Burnett moved to San Francisco, it passed to other ownership. Today it is occupied by a printing establishment.

BURRELL—A small community near the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains named after Lyman Burrell, a Forty-Niner who took up land there in 1853.

CALAVERAS (Cah-lah-vay'-rahs)—Meaning "skulls," Calaveras is the name of a creek, reservoir, and valley located in the hills about five miles northeast of Milpitas.

CAMPBELL—An unincorporated town of some 4500 inhabitants about halfway between San Jose and Los Gatos. It was laid out in 1885 by Benjamin Campbell, a pioneer of 1846, who subdivided his wheat farm for that purpose.

CAMPBELL CREEK—Originally called Arroyo Quito, this stream emerges from the Santa Cruz Mountains at Saratoga and follows a northerly course across the Santa Clara Valley to empty into Guadalupe Slough at Alviso. It is sometimes called Saratoga Creek, and down in the valley, where it crosses El Camino Real about a mile west of Santa Clara, old-timers still call it the Big Moody after B. S. Moody through whose lands it flowed.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM (1793-1886)—Native of Fayette County, Kentucky, and veteran of the War of 1812, who brought his family overland from Missouri to California in 1846. Late in 1847 he and his sons, Benjamin and David, began construction of a sawmill on Arroyo Quito not far above the present Saratoga. It was the second sawmill in Santa Clara County, but could have been the first if its builders had not yielded the honor to Zacariah Jones on Los Gatos Creek by hying themselves off to the mines soon after the discovery of gold on the American River in 1848. However, as the price of lumber skyrocketed with the influx of Americans who had no desire to live in musty adobes, Campbell became a man of affluence. He sold his product for $300 a thousand feet, F. O. B. the mill. The redwood forest surrounding his mill became the Campbell Redwoods, and Arroyo Quito was called Campbell Creek, the name it bears to this day.

Campbell died December 2, 1886, while visiting at the home of his son, David, in Porterville, California.

Of his two sons, Benjamin, founder of the Town of Campbell, is the better known in Santa Clara County.

CANOAS CREEK (Cah-no'-ahs) "Canoes." Once called Arroyo Tulares de las Canoas. This stream supplied San Jose's water for drinking and domestic purposes from 1797 to the middle of the fifties. Rising on Rancho Santa Teresa, it flowed northward, skirting the San Juan Bautista Hills and forming several small ponds and islands in the southern part of San Jose before emptying into the Guadalupe near the present Auzerais Avenue. It was a pretty stream, but in time its winter overflowings became a nuisance to the growing city, particularly in the Cottage Grove area. So, in 1914, it was diverted by a concrete canal and culvert into the Guadalupe just north of the Curtner Avenue Bridge, well in the country. Today, only an old-timer can recognize the "filled in" places that mark its one time meandering course through the city.

CASTLE ROCK RIDGE—A mountainous formation which takes its name from its peculiar castle-like shape. It lies along the Santa Cruz-Santa Clara County line, just south of the intersection of the Saratoga-Big Basin Road and Skyline Boulevard.

CASTRO STATION—On the Southern Pacific Railroad between Mountain View and Palo Alto, Castro Station was named after Mariano Castro, once owner of a large portion of Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas on which it is situated.

CASTRO INDIAN MOUND—This great mound, only a stone's throw from Castro Station, is reputedly the largest in the south Bay area, measuring 450 feet long, 290 feet wide, and some ten feet high. Scientists from Stanford University have made numerous excavations in it in quest of artifacts and other evidence of prehistoric Indian culture.

CLAYTON, JAMES A. (1831-1896)—Early day photographer and founder of the James A. Clayton and Company real estate firm, now the oldest firm in that business in Santa Clara County. Born in Derbyshire, England, James A. Clayton migrated in 1839 as a boy of eight with his parents to Iowa County, Wisconsin. In 1850 he accompanied his brother, Joel, overland to California, covering the entire distance on foot. Joel, who had already been to California as a cattle drover, apparently did not wish him "tagging along," but finally accepted him on condition that he ride neither in a wagon nor on a horse. Also he and another youth about his own age were to hunt and keep the whole party of ten wagons in fresh meat. After arriving in California, James worked a while at Santa Clara as clerk in the store of his brother, Charles, who had been in this valley since 1848. Then he tried his luck at gold mining, both in California and Australia. But in 1853,, he returned to Santa Clara and lived there until January, 1856, when he settled permanently in San Jose. Meanwhile, he had become interested in photography and opened at Santa Clara what is said to have been the second photograph studio in the state. When he moved

to San Jose in 1856, he took his photograph studio with him, and, till he entered the real estate business in 1867, he was considered the city's leading photographer. He was one of the founders, and later a president of The First National Bank of San Jose.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME—One of the earliest educational institutions in San Jose was the girls school of Notre Dame, opened on August 4, 1851, by two Belgian nuns of Notre Dame de Namur—Sister Loyola of Louvain and Sister Mary of Nismes. It grew rapidly from the start and, in 1855, was chartered as an institution of higher learning. New buildings were added from time to time. By the turn of the century it occupied all of the land bounded by West Santa Clara, Santa Teresa, and San Augustine Streets, and the present North Almaden Avenue. By 1923, however, after being crowded out by San Joses' fast growing business district, it sold its holdings and removed to Belmont in San Mateo County.

COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC—The College of the Pacific was the second of San Jose's institutions of higher learning to remove to another community. Chartered as California Wesleyan University July 10, 1851, it was first located in Santa Clara. In 1852 it became University of the Pacific, under which name it removed to San Jose in 1870 and established itself in a district that forthwith became known as College Park. In 1921 it changed its name again, becoming College of the Pacific. Three years later, it removed to Stockton, which offered it a greater field of opportunity. Its old College Park campus is now occupied by Bellarmine College, a preparatory school of the University of Santa Clara.

CONGRESS SPRINGS—From 1866 to the turn of the century, Congress Springs, situated in the hills one mile above Saratoga, was one of California's most fashionable resorts. Its hall, hotel, and mineral baths attracted visitors from the entire West. Its popularity gradually waned, however, and in time it was reduced to an ordinary public picnic ground which passed out of existence only a few years ago. Today its mineral springs, discovered in the early fifties, are again hidden in a brushy wilderness.

COOK, GROVE C.—Grove C. Cook, a native of Gerard County, Kentucky, who came west with the Bidwell-Bartelson Company in 1841, was a trapper by profession and a brother-in-law of the immortal Sublette brothers of Rocky Mountain fur trading fame. He was also the first American to own any part of New Almaden's quicksilver deposits. On September 5, 1845, he bought Rancho de los Capitancillos from its original grantee, Justo Larios, for only $350 in silver and $25 in goods. When quicksilver was discovered on it two years later, he and several others, including his old traveling companion of 1841, Josiah Belden, organized a mining company to work it. They sold out in December, 1848, for $63,000, thinking they had done pretty well for themselves. But practically every one of them except Cook lived to see millions of dollars worth of quicksilver taken from the lands they had disposed of so cheaply. Cook died at Santa Cruz in February, 1852, leaving an estate composed of little besides fond memories.

CORY, DR. BENJAMIN (1822-1896)—San Jose pioneer of 1847 and first physician to settle in Santa Clara County, who came to California by way of Oregon from his native Ohio. His whole life was dedicated to the welfare of his fellow man, professionally and through public service and charitable works. In 1849 and 1850 he served as Assemblyman in the first California Legislature. In 1850 he was elected to the first Common Council (now City Council) of San Jose, and was re-elected to it in 1851, 1852, and 1853. Later, he served four years on the City Board of Education and, in 1872, was appointed a Trustee of the San Jose State Normal School (now State College) by Governor Newton Booth. He still held this trusteeship while serving as County Physician in 1881, the year that J. P. Munro-Fraser's HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY observed that he had "exercised more good and ability toward the poor of this county than any whom we know of."

COYOTE (Ky-oh'-tay)—Coyote, a Hispanized Aztec word (coyotl) meaning small prairie wolf, is the name of a road, railroad station, the highest peak in the Santa Teresa Hills, and the longest watercourse in Santa Clara County.

COYOTE CREEK—This stream, whose principal fork rises about eight miles southeast of Mount Hamilton, follows a southerly course to a point about three miles south of Gilroy Hot Springs. Then it doubles back toward the northwest, breaks out of the mountains two miles east of Madrone, and pursues the rest of its course to San Francisco Bay through some of the richest lands of the Santa Clara Valley. It is mentioned by the earliest Spanish explorers of this region as Arroyo del Coyote. An exploring party under Juan Bautista de Anza, coming over the mountains from the San Joaquin Valley, followed it from the headwaters of its East Fork to the Gilroy Hot Springs country as early as April, 1776

CUPERTINO (Coo-payr-tee'-noh)—A fast growing community at the intersection of the Saratoga-Sunnyvale and Stevens Creek Roads whose name comes from Joseph Desa, a Franciscan priest who was born at Cupertino, Italy, in 1603 and canonized as St. Joseph of Cupertino in 1767. The first mention of this saint appears in Santa Clara County history March 25, 1776, when Juan Bautista de Anza and Padre Pedro Font wrote in their diaries that they camped on Arroyo San Jose Cupertino (now called Stevens Creek). As an American settlement, Cupertino dates back only to 1882, when it came into existence as a post office on the J. T. Doyle property on the west bank of Stevens Creek, and had its mail brought in from Mountain View. A little later it moved across the creek to the McComb property, where it remained till its discontinuance in 1893. Meanwhile, another post office had been established at a place called West Side, on the site of the present Cupertino. It was housed in the West Side Store and received its mail from Santa Clara. In 1895, the citizens of this district petitioned the Post Office Department to change the name of their post office from West Side to Cupertino, the name by which we know it today.

EDDY, WILLIAM HENRY (1817-1859)—Native of Providence, Rhode Island, who migrated early in life to Illinois and came overland from there to California with the ill-fated Donner Party of 1846. As leader of the "Forlorn Hope," he was one of this party's outstanding heroes. The same as his trail companion, James Frazier Reed, he settled in San Jose and was one of the nineteen public spirited citizens who put up their own money to provide a statehouse and make San Jose the first capital of the state. He died at Petaluma in 1859, and was later brought to San Jose for interment.

EDENVALE—Taking its name from the Eden-like beauty of the district in which it is situated, Edenvale is a Southern Pacific Railroad station on Rancho Santa Teresa six miles south of San Jose. It dates back to the building of the railroad from San Jose to Gilroy, and appears on early maps as Eden Vale Station.

EL CAMINO REAL (Ell-cah-mee'-noh- Ray-ahl')—The Royal Highway, commonly called the Kings Highway. Beginning at Mission San Diego on the south and ending at Mission San Francisco Solano (Sonoma) on the north, El Camino Real is almost 600 miles long and one of the most romantic highways in the world. To know its history is to know the history of Spanish California.

El Camino Real

By tawny men this trail was trod,
  Some Spanish soldiers passed one day,
Then sandaled feet soon pressed the sod,
  And Missions marked the King's Highway.

A score and one, a day apart,
With red-tiled roofs o'er walls of gray,
Became precursors of an art,
  Preceptors of the present day.

Today this Mission trail extends,
  From Torrey pines to redwood groves,
Beside madrone and liveoak, trends
  O'er hill and dale, by hidden coves.

It leads us by the Sunset sea,
  And hark! a Mission bell is tolled,
Just as in days that used to be,
It called the faithful to the fold.

—Roscoe D. Wyatt

EVERGREEN—This little community, situated on Rancho Yerba Buena six miles southeast of San Jose, took its name from the countless live oaks that once covered the surrounding countryside. It got is start as a lawyer's fee. When the United States District Court confirmed the title of Rancho Yerba Buena to Antonio Chabolla in 1858, Chabolla had thousands of acres of land but little money. So he paid his lawyer, J. B. Hart, in land. Hart promptly subdivided his "fee" into farms

and offered them for sale; and one of his first purchasers was Charles C. Smith, who opened Evergreen's first business establishment, a blacksmith shop. By 1870 Evergreen was the "metropolis" of the eastern foothills, boasting, besides its blacksmith shop, a school, store, and post office — and later, a Methodist Church.

FALLON, CAPTAIN THOMAS (1818-1885)—Prominent San Jose capitalist and public official, born in Ireland and reared in London, Upper Canada (now Ontario), where he learned the saddler's trade. He came to the United States about 1836, and is said to have served under Sam Houston in the Texas War of Independence. In 1843, he accompanied one of Fremont's exploring parties to California, though he was in no way officially connected with it, and soon thereafter opened a saddlery in Santa Cruz, where he married Carmelita Lodge, the half Irish-half Spanish daughter of Michael Lodge and Martina Castro. When news of the war between the United States and Mexico reached Santa Cruz, he led a handful of Americans across the Santa Cruz mountains and on July 14, 1846, raised the American flag over San Jose, and in 1859 became mayor of the city. His beautiful mansion, built about the time he was elected mayor and now used as a workingman's hotel, still stands at 175 San Augustine Street in San Jose.

FORBES, JAMES ALEXANDER—Born in Scotland, James Alexander Forbes came to San Francisco in 1831, and to the Santa Clara Valley in 1832. He married Ana Maria Galindo in 1834, and for some time prior to the American conquest served as British vice-consul to California.

FORBES MILL—Original name of the town of Los Gatos, which grew up around a flour mill that James Alexander Forbes built on the Los Gatos Creek in 1854.

Forbes Mill — Los Gatos

FOUNTAIN ALLEY—A block-long alley in San Jose, properly called Fountain Street, running from First to Second Street, between Santa Clara and San Fernando. It was called Archer Alley till 1854, when a well driller, working where the Bank of America Building now stands, struck an artesian gusher whose overflow, drained by a trench down the alley, caused it to be dubbed Fountain Alley.

FRENCHMAN'S TOWER—A round, red brick, castellated tower on Page Mill Road built by Paulin Caperon, a wealthy French newspaper publisher, who, during the troublous times of the Franco-Prussian War, exiled himself to this country under the alias of Peter Coutts. He built the tower to house a water tank for his great Ayrshire Farm, just west of the old town of Mayfield, a short distance from El Camino Real. In 1880, after all difficulties occasioned by the war had been removed, Coutts returned to Europe and Governor Stanford bought his Ayrshire Farm, or Matadero Ranch, as it was sometimes called. Today it is part of the Stanford University property.

Frenchman's Tower on Stanford Campus

GIANNINI, AMADEO PIETRO (Gee-ah-nee'-nee, Ah-mah-day'-oh Pee-ay'-troh)—Though classed as "unorthodox" by most of his contemporaries in the world of finance, A. P. Giannini, son of Luigi and Virginia Demartini Giannini, is unquestionably the greatest American banker of modern times. He was born May 6, 1870, in the old Swiss

Hotel at 248 Market Street in San Jose (later re-numbered 41 North Market Street and called St. Charles Hotel). On October 17, 1904, he founded the Bank of Italy which subsequently became the Bank of America, a $5,765,000,000 institution with 13,000 employees and 3,500,000 depositors.

GILROY, JOHN—Gilroy, the maiden name of his mother, was the alias taken by John Cameron, a Scottish sailor who deserted the British ship "Isaac Todd" at Monterey in 1814. He was the first non-Hispanic foreigner to settle in what is now Santa Clara County. After leaving their ship at Monterey, he and a fellow-deserter called "Deaf Jimmy" made their way to the little settlement of San Ysidro, later called Old Gilroy. In the same year, on being baptised a Roman Catholic, Gilroy officially took the name of Juan Bautista Maria Gilroy. In 1821, he married Maria Clara de la Asuncion Ortega, a daughter of Ygnacio Ortega, owner of Rancho San Ysidro. On his father-in-law's death, he inherited through his wife 4460 acres of Rancho San Ysidro, which made him a wealthy man. Yet, owing to his open-handed generosity and passion for gambling, he died at the age of seventy-three in abject poverty. The town of Gilroy, located mostly on adjoining Rancho Las Animas, was named after him.

GILROY—A thriving agricultural community of 4,500 inhabitants situated on Ranchos Las Animas and San Ysidro and named after John Gilroy, first foreigner of north European stock to settle in Santa Clara County. It was known as Pleasant Valley to the earliest American settlers of that region till enough houses were built to form the nucleus of a town. Its first building was a small roadside inn erected by an Ohioan named James Houck in 1850. Then followed a cabin, trading post, and a saddler's shop. A cigar box at Houck's doorstep constituted the first post office, and Houck himself, who could neither read nor write, was first postmaster. By 1868, however, Gilroy had grown sufficiently to be surveyed, laid out as a city, and incorporated. With the coming of the railroad in 1869, the town took its place with the larger communities of the county and has shown a steady and healthy growth ever since.

GUADALUPE MINE—A rich quicksilver deposit on Rancho de los Capitancillos about four miles northwest of New Almaden. Though it has produced several million dollars worth of quicksilver, it has never been worked so extensively as the New Almaden Mine at the opposite end of the same ridge. In a way its whole history since 1850 might be classed as one of alternate mining and litigation. Just one session of litigation kept it closed from 1886 to 1900. A second source of trouble was water. Early reports show it was a difficult mine to keep dry, for in wet seasons water seeped into its main shaft from the Guadalupe River only a few feet away. In 1917, however, its owners corrected this situation to some extent by converting 740 feet of the river bed into a concrete flume 55 feet wide, which carried the water over and beyond the most troublesome portions of the mine.

GUADALUPE RIVER (Gwah-dah-loo'-pay)—Most historic stream of Santa Clara County, named in honor of Our Lady of Guadalupe, holy protectress and spiritual guide of Mexico. Rising on the east slope of Mount Umunhum, it emerges from the mountains at the northwestern extremity of Rancho de los Capitancillos and follows a northerly course across the valley to Alviso. It was discovered by Sergeant Jose Francisco Ortega of the Portola Expedition in November, 1769, but did not receive its name till March, 1776, when a small exploring party under Juan Bautista de Anza crossed it near what is now Agnew. The word Guadalupe itself, however, is of Arabic instead of Spanish origin. It means "Wolf River." It was introduced by the Moors into Spain, and brought by Columbus from Spain to the New World.

GUBSERVILLE—A small early day settlement on the north side of the Santa Clara-Saratoga Road, a short distance southwest of the Moreland School. It was the first mail stop on the old stage route between San Jose and Saratoga.

HERNANDEZ ADOBE (Ayr-nahn'-dayce)—Home of Jose Hernandez who, with Sebastian Peralta, was co-grantee of the 6631-acre Rancho Rinconada de Los Gatos in 1840. This house, still occupied and in an excellent state of preservation, forms a part of the beautiful country home of Mr. A. J. Raisch, located on the Quito Road about one mile north of Austin Corners.

HIGUERA ADOBE (Ee-gay'-rah Ah-doh'-bay)—The house of Jose Higuera, overlooking Calera Creek on Rancho Tularcitos, a short distance northeast of Milpitas. It is now in a far advanced stage of dilapidation, with little to indicate its one time beauty and dignity. A marker placed on it by the Landmarks Committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West in 1928 reads: "Higuera Adobe Home erected by Jose Higuera About The Year 1831."

HILL, ANDREW PUTNAM—Born in Indiana in 1853, Andrew P. Hill came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1867. He was an artist and photographer by vocation, with his studio in San Jose. By avocation he was a lover of California's great redwood forests, eventually dedicating his life and fortune to their preservation. As a founder of the Sempervirens Club of California, he did more than any other person to acquire and preserve in its natural state the Big Basin, now California State Redwood Park. A monument in this park, dedicated to his memory in 1923, epitomizes his labors in four words: He Saved The Redwoods.

HOLY CITY—A peculiar roadside community on the old Los Gatos-Santa Cruz Highway near the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, founded in 1917 by William E. "Father" Riker. Consisting of a garage, service station, store, and several other small enterprises, it was once a beehive of activity, operated on a religio-commercial basis. But now, bypassed by the new highway to Santa Cruz, it seems well on the way toward becoming another ghost town of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

HOOVER HOME—San Juan Hill residence of Herbert C. Hoover, located at 623 Mirada Avenue of Stanford University's campus com-

munity. Mr. Hoover, who graduated from Stanford in the Class of 1895, and was President of the United States from 1929 to 1933, has presented it to the university.

HOOVER WAR LIBRARY—Also located on the Stanford campus is the Hoover War Library, containing 5,000,000 books, documents, and reports donated by practically every country involved in World War I. Collection of this material began when Hoover was administering European war relief, and some of it was donated on condition that it be kept sealed for at least twenty years after the date of donation.

HORSE CEMETERY—One of the world's most remarkable burial grounds, located on the Stanford Campus between Lagunita and the Golf Course. Within its confines are only the graves of horses of championship caliber, all of which belonged to Governor Stanford. An equine statue marks the site.

"JENNY LIND"—A trim little sidewheel steam boat of sixty-one tons which plied the waters of San Francisco Bay between San Francisco and Alviso. On April 11, 1853, when only a short way out from Alviso, it figured in the worst tragedy in Santa Clara County history. Its overstrained boilers exploded, killing thirty-one of its one hundred and twenty-five passengers and scalding and maiming many others. San Jose's first City Clerk, Thomas B. Godden, and first American postmaster, Jacob D. Hoppe, were among those killed.

JONES, ZACARIAH—Overland pioneer of 1846 who bore the nickname "Buffalo" because his deep, powerful voice reminded oldtimers of a herd of "bellerin' buffalo." In 1846 he was proprietor of the Half Moon House, San Jose's first hotel, and in 1848 he bought a sawmill in the Santa Cruz Mountains and entered the lumber business. He was also deeply religious, given to talking aloud to the Lord as he went about his daily tasks, a habit that begot no end of amusement for his friends.

JONES MILL—First operating sawmill in Santa Clara County, located on Los Gatos Creek near the present Alma. It was built early in 1848 by Isaac Branham and Julian Hanks, who sold it to Zacariah Jones soon after completion. Until erection of other mills elsewhere in the mountains, it supplied practically all the lumber used in the Santa Clara Valley. The neighborhood in which it was located was for many years known as Jones Mill.

LAWRENCE STATION—Station on the Southern Pacific Railroad between Santa Clara and Sunnyvale, named after Albert C. Lawrence, a native of Massachusetts who settled there in the early fifties.

LEXINGTON—Laid out in 1860, Lexington was a Santa Cruz Mountains lumber town located on the Los Gatos Creek about two miles above Los Gatos. In 1867 it boasted lumber yards, blacksmith shops, a post office, hotel, wheelwright, physician, an oil company, a redwood pipe factory, and eight sawmills in neighboring gulches. Ten years later, when the narrow gauge tracks of James Fair's South Pacific Coast Railroad bypassed it for Alma a mile farther up the canyon, its day was over. Hardly a remnant can now be found to show where it was.

LICK, JAMES—A Pennsylvania-born piano maker who became a millionaire in California real estate, and who, owing to a quirk of humankind, is better remembered for his alleged eccentricities than for his known philanthropies. He arrived in San Francisco January 7, 1848, after living twenty-five years in South America, where he profitably combined piano making with dealings in nutria. He died in San Francisco in 1876 at the age of eighty, leaving the bulk of his great fortune to educational, scientific, and charitable institutions.

LICK MILLS—Local name for James Lick's $380,000, 4-stone, water-powered flour mill on the west bank of the Guadalupe just north of the present Montague Road. It was the last word in flour mills at the time of its construction in 1855, costing almost four times as much as the next costliest mill in the county. But owing to its low, easily flooded location, it soon proved a white elephant to its owner, who, in 1873, gave it to the Thomas Paine Memorial Association of Boston. The property on which it stood is now owned by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, which has carefully preserved Lick's beautiful gardens, mansion, and round, brick warehouse.

LICK OBSERVATORY—One of the world's greatest observatories, situated on Mount Hamilton, 4209 feet above sea level. Originally costing $700,000, it was one of the many public benefactions provided for in Lick's will. It was opened to the public June 1, 1888, when the trustees of Licks' estate transferred it to the Regents of the University of California. Lick himself is entombed at the base of the great telescope, the world's second largest refractor.

LIVERMORE, ROBERT—Born in London, England, in 1799, Robert Livermore, a sailor, who came to California by way of South America in 1822, was reputedly the first person of North European stock to live in San Jose. According to the Padron of 1841, he married Josefa Higuera de Molina, widow of Fuentes Molina and daughter of Jose Higuera of Rancho Tularcitos. In 1839 he acquired Rancho las Positas in the beautiful valley that now bears his name, and removed thither to make his permanent home. He died a wealthy man in 1858.

LLAGAS CREEK (Yah'-gahs)—Originally called Arroyo las Llagas de Nuestro Padre San Francisco — Creek of the Wounds of our Father St. Francis — this stream rises high on the southeast slope of Loma Prieta and empties into the Pajaro River about five miles southeast of Gilroy. It was named by Pedro Fages when he camped on its banks just north of the present San Martin March 22, 1772, and it is mentioned in the diaries of Juan Bautista de Anza and Padre Pedro Font who camped practically on the same spot March 24 and 25, 1776.

LLANO DE LOS ROBLES (Yah'-no day lohs Ro'-blace)—"Plain of the Oaks." The name given to the Santa Clara Valley by the earliest Spanish explorers.

LOMA PRIETA (Lo'-mah Pree-ay'-tah) — Meaning "Dark Hill," Loma Prieta, 3806 feet high, is the highest peak of the Santa Cruz Mountains. It was once known as Mount Bache, after A. D. Bache of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

LOS ALTOS (Lohs Ahl'-tohs) — A beautiful foothill residential community on Rancho Purisima Concepcion whose name may be variously translated as "The Heights," "The Uplands," or "The Hills." It came into existence in 1907 with the building of the Peninsular Railway from San Jose to Palo Alto.

LOS GATOS, CITY OF (Lohs Gah'-tohs)—A beautiful residential town situated on Rancho Rinconada de los Gatos (Cats Corner Ranch), where the Los Gatos Creek emerges from the Santa Cruz Mountains. Before taking its present name, which literally means "The Cats," it was known for several years as Forbes Mill because of a flour mill that James Alexander Forbes had erected there in 1854.

LOS GATOS CREEK—Rising on the southwest slope of Loma Prieta, this stream winds its way downward past Wrights, Alma, and Lexington to emerge from the mountains at Los Gatos, and from there follows a northwesterly course across the Santa Clara Valley to join the Guadalupe at San Jose.

MADRONE—Once known as Eighteen Mile House, Madrone is a small settlement on El Camino Real and the Southern Pacific Railroad eighteen miles south of San Jose. Its name comes from the Madrona, a beautiful tree common to the California landscape.

MARCELO PIO (Mar-say'-loh Pee'oh)—Marcellus the Pious, a giant Santa Clara Mission Indian famous for his longevity. It has been said that he lived to be 130 years old, but his burial record at the Santa Clara Catholic Cemetery simply shows him as "Marcellus, Indian, aged 100." At the time of his death in 1875 he had outlived five wives.

Marcelo Pio — Aged Indian

MARKHAM, (CHARLES) EDWIN—Poet, school teacher, and journalist best known for his poem "The Man With The Hoe." He was born at Oregon City, April 23, 1852, but at the age of five moved with his widowed mother to a cattle ranch near Suisun, California. Ten years later he came to San Jose to enter the State Normal School (now State College) from which he graduated in 1872. He died in New York, March 27, 1940.

MARKHAM COTTAGE—Official home of Edwin Markham from 1869 to 1889, located at 432 South Eighth Street, San Jose, California. It was here that Markham wrote "The Man With The Hoe," and the room in which he wrote it is now called the "Hoe Room." It serves as an occasional meeting place of the Edwin Markham Chapter of the Poetry Society of London.

MAYFIELD—Mayfield, now a part of Palo Alto, started in 1853 as a public house or wayside inn known as Uncle Jim's Cabin, operated by a man named James Otterson. Its post office, opened two years later, took the name Mayfield, from Elisha O. Crosby's neighboring Mayfield Farm, once a part of the Don Secundino Robles Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito. It was not surveyed and laid out as a town, however, till 1867, three years after the coming of the railroad.

MILLER, HENRY—The greatest of California's cattle kings, born Heinrich Alfred Kreiser in Brackenheim, Germany, July 21, 1827. He came to America in 1847 and worked in a New York butcher shop till news of California's gold rush caught his attention. In 1850, he started westward via the Isthmus of Panama under the name of Henry Miller, traveling on a *non-transferable* ticket that he had bought from a friend named Henry Miller who for some reason was unable to make the trip himself. In 1858 he had his name legally changed to Henry Miller. With Charles Lux he organized the cattle firm of Miller & Lux in the same year. His headquarters was the Bloomfield Ranch just south of Gilroy. He died in San Francisco in 1916, a multimillionaire, and owner of 1,250,000 acres of land in California, Nevada, and Oregon.

MILPITAS—Milpitas, meaning "Little Cornfields," is a small farming community on the Oakland Highway eight miles north of San Jose. It officially came into existence in 1856, and takes its name from Rancho Milpitas on which it is situated.

MOFFETT FIELD—United States Naval Air Station on Rancho Posolmi between Sunnyvale and Mountain View, named after Rear Admiral William A. Moffett who was killed in the crash of the U. S. Navy Dirigible "Akron" April 4, 1933.

MONTE BELLO RIDGE (Mohn'-tay Bayl'yoh)—A long, high Santa Cruz Mountains ridge whose name means "Beautiful Mountain."

MONTE PARAISO (Mohn'-tay Pah-rah-ee'-soh)—"Paradise Mountain," near Wrights, once the summer home of Poetess Josephine Clifford McCracken. It was destroyed by fire in 1899.

MONTE VISTA (Mohn'-tay Vees'-tah) "Mountain View"—Station on the Southern Pacific Railroad at the Stevens Creek Road Crossing, about a mile west of Cupertino. It came into existence with the building of the Peninsular Railway's electric line from San Jose to Palo Alto in 1907.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN J.—Santa Clara College physics professor and aviation enthusiast. In 1883, at Otay in San Diego County, he made the 600-foot glider flight that marked the world's first successful demonstration of controlled flight in heavier than air craft. Later, while teaching at Santa Clara, he conducted many experimental flights and worked out certain principles of wing design that are in use to this day. He was killed in 1911, when his glider crashed in the hills near Evergreen, about six miles southeast of San Jose.

MORGAN HILL—A thriving farming community of 1650 inhabitants on the Southern Pacific Railroad and U. S. Highway 101 (El Camino Real) twenty miles south of San Jose. It was laid out on Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche in 1892, incorporated in 1906, and named after Morgan Hill, husband of Diana Murphy of San Jose and brother of Sarah Althea Hill of William Sharon-David Terry fame.

MOTION PICTURES, BIRTHPLACE OF—During the '70's, near what is now the Stanford University golf course, Governor Leland Stanford and Eadweard Muybridge conducted a series of experiments that proved the possibility of motion pictures. A tablet on the spot reads: "In commemoration of the motion picture research conducted in 1878 and 1879 at the Palo Alto Farm, now the site of Stanford University. This extensive photographic experiment portraying the attitudes of men and animals in motion was conceived by and executed under the direction of Leland Stanford. Consecutive instantaneous exposures were provided by a battery of 24 cameras fitted with electro-shutters." Thus it was demonstrated for the first time that a rapidly running horse can have all four feet off the ground at the same time.

MOUNT HAMILTON—Named after the Reverend Laurentine Hamilton, minister of the First Presbyterian Church in San Jose from 1859 to 1864, Mount Hamilton, 4209 feet above sea level, is the third highest peak in Santa Clara County. It is about fourteen miles east of San Jose on an air line and is the site of Lick Observatory. The first recorded ascent of its slopes was made by William H. Brewer, Josiah D. Whitney of the California Geological Survey, and Mr. Hamilton, August 26, 1861.

"MOUNTAIN CHARLEY"—Appellation of Charles Henry McKiernan, native of Ireland and former British Army quartermaster who came to California from Australia during the Gold Rush and subsequently became a legendary character of the Santa Cruz Mountains, where the Mountain Charley Big Tree was named after him. In 1884, after thirty-four years of ranching and lumbering in the mountains, he moved with his family down to San Jose so his children might have better educational facilities. His mansion at 225 San Augustine Street, where he died in 1892, is still standing and occupied.

MOUNTAIN VIEW—This thriving town of 6,000 people, and gateway to Moffett Field, which is still divided into two communities — Old Mountain View and New Mountain View — is situated on El Camino Real and the Southern Pacific Railroad eleven miles northwest of San Jose. Old Mountain View started with James Campbell's stage station on El Camino Real in 1852, and is still pretty well confined to that highway. New Mountain View, also referred to as Mountain View Station, was laid out in 1865, after the coming of the railroad, by Sherman Otis Houghton, a San Jose attorney. Though it was laid out along the railroad, about a mile north of El Camino Real, it has grown rapidly since the turn of the century and now adjoins Old Mountain View with well filled subdivisions.

MURPHY, MARTIN, SR. (1785-1865)—Native of County Wexford, Ireland, who migrated from his home country to Canada in 1820, and from Canada to the United States in 1840. In 1844, after living four years on the Missouri frontier not far from the present city of St. Joseph, he and his large family of children, grandchildren, and inlaws came overland to California in company with Dr. John Townsend and Elisha Stevens. Their party was properly called the Murphy-Townsend-Stevens Party, but there were so many of the Murphy clan in it that people often referred to it as the Murphy Party. After arriving in California, Murphy settled on Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche near what is now Morgan Hill. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Thomas Kell, near San Jose, in 1865.

Martin Murphy Jr. Home in Sunnyvale

MURPHY, MARTIN, JR., HOME—A beautiful frame structure, pre-fabricated in New England and erected on Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas late in 1849 or early in 1850, on what is now Sunnyvale Ave-

nue in Sunnyvale. Though the ranch on which it was erected has shrunk to a small fraction of its original size, this house is still in excellent condition and occupied by members of the Murphy family.

MURPHY PEAK—Local name for the 1423-feet high, cone-shaped peak on Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche just west of the town of Morgan Hill. It is the most noticeable landmark for miles around and is sometimes referred to by old-timers as Twenty-one Mile Peak because of its distance from San Jose. Its proper name, however, according to United States Geological Survey maps, is El Toro — "The Bull."

NAGLEE, GENERAL HENRY MORRIS (1815-1886)—Native of Philadelphia, and graduate of West Point, who came to California in 1847 as a captain in Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson's First Regiment, New York Volunteers. Save for going East to serve his country as a brigadier general in the Civil War, he lived the remainder of his life in California, devoting his energies to banking, real estate promotion, and viticulture. His home place was a park-like tract of 140 acres in the eastern part of San Jose, long since subdivided under the name of Naglee Park and filled with beautiful residences. His mansion, remodeled into an apartment house, still stands on what is now the northwest corner of San Fernando and South Fourteenth Streets.

NEW ALMADEN (Ahl-mah-den')—Moorish for "The Mine." A picturesque quicksilver mining community situated in the low hills about eleven miles south of San Jose and named after Almaden, Spain. It was originally composed of two distinct settlements about a mile apart; the Hacienda on Rancho San Vicente, and the Town on the Hill on Rancho de los Capitancillos. The Hacienda, strung out along the banks of Arroyo de los Alamitos, consisted chiefly of the mining company's offices, ore reduction furnaces, manager's residence, employees' adobes, a store, school, hotel, and cemetery. The Town on the Hill stood just below the summit of Mine Hill, about 1500 feet above sea level. Its population was largely made up of miners, engineers, timber men, and other persons engaged in the actual working of the mine. Its hoist houses, general store, school, two churches, and two cemeteries stood out among neat, white cottages perched precariously on oak-dotted hillsides.

NEW ALMADEN MINE—Richest and first workable quicksilver mine on the North American Continent. It was known to Indians from prehistoric times, and to whites since 1824. But it was not till November, 1845, that a Mexican official named Andres Castillero identified its ore and filed a formal claim to it. Several companies have worked the mine since Castillero's time, most famous of which was the powerful Quicksilver Mining Company of New York, which bought it for $1,750,000 in 1863. However, owing to importation of cheaply produced foreign quicksilver, little work has been done at New Almaden in recent years. The Town on the Hill completely disappeared, and only the store, the one-time manager's residence, and a few adobes converted into summer cottages testify to the activity that was once the Hacienda

NEW BETHLEHEM—An Agnew district metropolis on paper, promoted by W. J. Peall in the early nineties. Like many other ambitious real estate projects of the time, it died before it accomplished anything more than cluttering the county assessment rolls.

NEW CHICAGO—A great city that was to rise out of the marshes northeast of Alviso in 1891. Promoted by a P. H. Wheeler, it got little further than plans on paper, surveyors' stakes lost in salt grass, and the San Jose Watch Factory, which turned out a few timepieces and passed out of existence.

PALO ALTO (Pah'-loh Ahl'-toh)—"High Tree" — A giant redwood on the south bank of Arroyo San Francisquito, about a hundred

"The Palo Alto" When It Was Twins
Photographed 1875

yards east of El Camino Real in the City of Palo Alto. It is reputedly California's first official living landmark. Gaspar de Portola, leading the first white men to enter the Santa Clara Valley, camped under it from November 6 to November 11, 1769. The City of Palo Alto and all other places and objects in that vicinity bearing the name Palo Alto derive their designations from it. The earliest drawings and photographs of this venerable tree show it with two trunks, one of which fell in a storm many years ago.

PALO ALTO, CITY OF—Palo Alto, with a population of 22,500 is the second largest city in Santa Clara County, and is of comparatively recent origin. The town proper, which dates back to 1889, became a flag stop on the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1892, when the surrounding country was largely grain field. Its growth was rapid, however. Incorporated in 1894, it spread steadily southward from the San Mateo County line till, in 1925, it absorbed Mayfield and College Terrace. Today it not only occupies most of the area bounded by San Francisquito Creek, El Camino Real, Bayshore Highway, and Charleston Road, but it is also showing a healthy growth on the west side of El Camino Real in the direction of Los Altos.

PARKHURST, "COCKEYED CHARLIE"—Born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1806, Charlotte Parkhurst, nicknamed "Cockeyed Charlie," masqueraded as a man from the time of her arrival in California in 1848, till her death in 1879. She was a sturdy, self-reliant person, fully capable of taking care of herself in any circumstance. She drank, chewed tobacco, swore like a trooper, voted as a man, and was considered a No. 1 stage driver in both Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties, where she alternately made her home. It was not till after her death that even her closest associates knew she was a woman.

PATCHEN—Old-time post office for the Santa Cruz Mountains summit area, established in 1872 at the junction of Soquel Road and the Santa Cruz Turnpike (now the old Santa Cruz Highway). After occupying the dwellings of various early settlers in that region, it eventually settled at Edgmont, just below Holy City, where it remained till its abandonment in the 1920's.

PELLIER, LOUIS (Pel-yay')—Native of St. Hippolyte, France, and founder of California's prune industry, who came to California in the Gold Rush of 1849. In October, 1850, he established a nursery called City Gardens on what is now the northwest corner of Chaboya Alley and North San Pedro Street in San Jose. Here, aided by his brothers Pierre and Jean who came over from France at a later date, he introduced the French prune—la petite prune d'Agen—into California during the winter of 1856-1857.

PENITENCIA (Pay-nee-ten'-see-ah) "Penitence"—A lively creek, originally called Arroyo Aguaje, which flows through Alum Rock Canyon and empties into the Coyote just south of the Berryessa Road. The real Penitencia, hardly more than a ditch, rises almost imperceptibly

near the present Murphy Avenue, crosses the Oakland Highway near Wayne Station, and empties into North Coyote Slough about three miles north of Milpitas.

PERALTA ADOBE (Pay-rahl'-tah Ah-doh'-bay)—Built in 1804 by Luis Maria Peralta, whose name appears in the first census of San Jose, the Peralta adobe at 184 San Augustine Street is the oldest house in San Jose on which anything approaching a positive date of construction can be placed. Though Peralta is also remembered as grantee of Alameda County's Rancho San Antonio, on which the cities of Oakland and Alameda are situated, he lived out his life in San Jose, dying here in 1851 at the age of 91. His house is now used as a store room for a plumbing shop.

PICO, ANTONIO MARIA (Pee'-coh, Ahn-toh'-nee-oh Mah-ree'-ah) —Prominent San Josean of excellent character and considerable ability who filled various public offices between 1830 and 1850, including those of majordomo, alcalde, and lieutenant of militia. He was also grantee of Ranchos Valle de San Jose and Pescadero, and was a co-purchaser of the Mission San Rafael estate, though the sale was later held invalid. After the American occupation of California, he was one of San Jose's seven delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Registrar of the United States Land Office at Los Angeles. He died in San Jose in 1869.

PICO, PIO—Last Mexican governor of California, who was not so pious as his baptismal name "Pio" would imply. He was a Los Angeles man who, as governor, removed the capital from Monterey to his town, a deed that hardly enhanced his popularity north of the Tehachapi. Early day San Joseans best remembered him as proprietor of the town's first grog shop, wherein he introduced, in 1821, false-bottomed ox horns that short measured the drinks of his patrons. Though these false-bottomed "tumblers" had long been used in the South, local citizens did not think much of them. When complaints became too numerous, Pico prudently returned to the south.

PREVOST, LOUIS (Pray-voh') (1807-1869 — Native of Reux, France, who came to San Jose during the Gold Rush. He was a nurseryman by vocation, but earned his niche in California's hall of fame as the pioneer silk culturist of the Pacific Coast. In 1853 he introduced the silk worm into this state, hoping to establish here a silk industry comparable to that of his home land. He wrote innumerable letters and newspaper and magazine articles on the subject, and in 1867 published a book called "California Silk Growers' Manual." He urged farmers to plant mulberry trees, on whose leaves the silk worm feeds. Within a year-and-a-half of his death he himself planted 100,000 of them. But owing to importation of diseased silk worm cocoons from China, he saw his fondest dream shattered and California's silk industry ruined over night. He died practically bankrupt, and it was little comfort to him that many people believed the Chinese, foreseeing in the California silk industry a rival to their own, deliberately shipped diseased cocoons. Most San Joseans of today remember him only by the street that bears his name.

RANCHOS — SPANISH AND MEXICAN

AUSAYMAS Y SAN FELIPE (Ah-oo-sah-ee'-mahs Ee Sahn Fay-lee' pay) "Ausaymas (an Indian People) and St. Philip." This ranch, consisting of two grants of two leagues each — the Ausaymas and the San Felipe — is situated in the southeastern part of Santa Clara County and the northeastern part of San Benito County. Both belonged to Francisco Perez Pacheco after whom Pacheco Pass is named. The Ausaymas was granted to him by Governor Jose Figueroa in 1833, and the San Felipe, apparently included in a larger grant, was granted by Governor Nicolas Gutierrez in 1836.

CANADA DE PALA (Cahn-yah'-dah day Pah'-lah) "Shovel Canyon"—The mountainous Canada de Pala, granted by Juan B. Alvarado to Jose de Jesus Bernal in 1839, covers 15,714 acres, or about three-and-one-half leagues. It begins just south of Alum Rock Canyon and extends upward to the present Mount Hamilton Road, taking in Hall's Valley and a large portion of the Smith's Creek area.

CANADA DE SAN FELIPE Y LAS ANIMAS Cahn-yah'-dah day Sahn Fay lee'-pay ee Lahs Ahn'-ee-mas) St. Philip and the Souls Canyon"—Commonly called the Weber ranch, Canada de San Felipe y Las Animas was a hilly two league grant extending southward from Metcalf Canyon to where the Coyote emerges from the hills and flows down into the Santa Clara Valley. It was granted by acting Governor Manuel Jimeno (Casarin) to Thomas Bowen and Nathan Daly in 1839. Within a few years, however, it passed into the hands of Charles M. Weber, who received the United States confirmation to its 8787 acres.

EL CORTE DE MADERA (Ell Cohr'-tay day Mah-day'-rah) "The Timber Cutting (or Timber Clearing)"—This ranch, together with a smaller grant called Canada del Corte de Madera, lies in both Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties and covers much of the Searsville Lake country southwest of Stanford University. It originally consisted of one league, granted by Governor Figueroa to Maximo Martinez and Domingo Peralta in 1833. Peralta disposed of his share the following year, some of it to Martinez, who further augmented his holdings in 1844 with two leagues from Governor Micheltorena. In 1858, ten years after the American Conquest, the United States issued to Martinez a patent for 13,316 acres.

EL POTRERO DE SANTA CLARA (Ell Poh-tray'-roh day Sahn'-tah Clah'-rah) "Saint Clare's Colt Pasture"—El Potrero de Santa Clara, granted to James Alexander Forbes by Governor Micheltorena in 1844, was Santa Clara Mission land that had reverted to the Mexican government after secularization of the missions. Beginning at a line slightly north of the present Brokaw Road in Santa Clara, it extended southward to San Jose, and was bounded on the East by the Guadalupe and on the West and South by the Alameda. It was supposedly a league in extent. But when Commodore Robert F. Stockton, who bought it from Forbes in 1847, had it surveyed, he found it to be considerably less. The U. S. Land Commission and District Court confirmed to him only 1939 acres.

EMBARCADERO DE SANTA CLARA (Em-bahr-cah-day'-roh day Sahn'-ta Clah'-rah) "Sainte Clare's Embarkation Place"—The San Francisco Bay landing-place for Mission Santa Clara, a short way up the Guadalupe from the present Alviso, where the padres and local rancheros loaded their cowhides and tallow on board ship. Granted by Governor Pio Pico to Basilio Bernal in 1845, it is only a small right triangle of land, 1000 varas in length and the same in width, with the meandering Guadalupe forming its irregular hypotenuse.

JURISTAC (Hoo-rees'-tahk) Costanoan Indian for "At Juris"—The southernmost rancho in Santa Clara County, embracing one square league granted by Governor Castro to Antonio and Faustin German (Hayr'-mahn) in 1835. In 1856 it was acquired by James P. Sargent after whom Sargents Station was named, and in more recent years has been commonly called the Sargents Ranch.

LAGUNA SECA (Lah-goon'ah Say'-cah) "Dry Lake" — Laguna Seca, granted by Governor Figueroa to Juan Alvirez in 1834, contains four square leagues — 19,972 acres — and ranks with the larger ranches of the county. Beginning about a mile north of Coyote, it stretches southward to the city limits of Morgan Hill and averages four miles in width for the entire distance. In 1845 Alvirez sold it to William Fisher, a seafaring Bostonian who came northward that year after living some time in Baja California. Fisher died in 1850, and a few years later the U. S. Land Commission and District Court confirmed the rancho to his heirs.

In February, 1846, John Charles Fremont of the United States Topographical Engineers camped on this ranch while buying horses and supplies and generally refitting his company for further exploration of California. He designated the place as "a new point of departure" and established its exact geographical location — longitude 121° 39′ 08″, latitude 37° 13′ 32″. He had received permission to camp here from the Mexican commanding general, Jose Maria Castro, but a short time later was peremptorily ordered out of the department by the same officer for allegedly disregarding local authorities and wandering about the country against official wishes.

LA POLKA (Lah Pohl'-kah) "The Polka"—This rancho covers one league situated chiefly in the hilly country east of San Martin and northeast of Gilroy. It was granted by Governor Figueroa to Ysabel Ortega in 1833, and was a third of a larger grant — Rancho San Ysidro — granted to her father, Ygnacio Ortega, many years earlier.

LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION (Lah Poo-rees'-ee-mah Cohn-sep-see-ohn') "The Holy Virgin," occasionally translated as "The Immaculate Conception"—La Purisima Concepcion, on which the present town of Los Altos is situated, was one league of rolling, oak-dotted hills granted by Governor Alvarado to two Christian Indians named Jose Gorgonio and Jose Ramon in 1840. In 1856, the District Court confirmed its title to Juana Briones de Miranda who received a deed to it from the original grantees in 1850.

LAS ANIMAS (Lahs Ahn'-ee-mahs) "The Spirits," or "The Souls" —Las Animas, sometimes called Sitio de la Brea, was granted by Viceroy Marquinas to Jose Mariano Castro in 1802, and regranted by Governor Figueroa to Castro's widow, Josefa Romero, in 1835. Together with an addition to it granted by Viceroy Lizano y Beaumont in 1810, it has been cited by the celebrated historian Theodore Hittell as the only rancho in all California granted directly by a viceroy. In 1856, when the United States District Court confirmed it to Jose Maria Sanchez who claimed it under Castro's title, it covered close to six leagues (24,066 acres), or almost thirty-seven and three-quarters square miles. Beginning at the town of Gilroy near its northeast corner, it spread westward almost to the present Santa Cruz County line, southward to Rancho Juristac and the Pajaro River, and eastward to Rancho San Ysidro, including within its boundaries what later became Henry Miller's world-famous Bloomfield Ranch.

LAS UVAS (Lahs Ooh'-vahs) "The Grapes"—Rancho Las Uvas, a little over three miles west of the present Morgan Hill, covered most of the hilly country drained by the Uvas and Llagas Creeks. It was granted by Governor Alvarado to Lorenzo Pineda in 1842, and supposedly three leagues in extent. But it was apparently much less. In 1865, the United States District Court confirmed to Bernard Murphy, who bought it from Pineda, only 11,079 acres.

LOS CAPITANCILLOS Lohs Cah-pee-tahn-see'-yohs) "Little Captains."—One league, sometimes referred to as Canada de los Capitancillos, granted to Justo Larios by Governor Juan B. Alvarado in 1842. It included not only Mine Hill and most of the New Almaden quicksilver workings, but also those of the Guadalupe Mining Company, and from the early fifties to 1861 figures in some of the most hotly contested land title litigation in California history.

LOS COCHES (Lohs Coh'-chays) "The Pigs"—In 1844, Governor Micheltorena formally granted the one half league Rancho Los Coches to a Santa Clara Mission Indian named Roberto who had received permission to occupy it as early as 1836. In 1847 Roberto sold it to Antonio Sunol in whose name its title was confirmed by the District Court in 1856. Today, most of the industrial area of southwestern San Jose and the rapidly growing Burbank District are located on what was once this rancho's 2219 acres.

LOS HUECOS (Lohs Hoo-ay'-cohs) "The Hollows"—Granted by Governor Pico to Luis Arenas and John Roland in 1845, Rancho Los Huecos, about eleven miles southeast of San Jose, covered nine square leagues of mountainous country between Mount Isabel and the Packwood Creek. Its title litigation, like that of Rancho Los Capitancillos across the valley, was long and turbulent, eventually going to the United States Supreme Court before its multitude of hills and hollows were confirmed to their claimant, John Roland.

MILPITAS (Meel-pee'-tahs) "Little Cornfields"—A little over one league of rich argricultural lands between Calaveras Road and Cropley

Avenue, stretching eastward from the Oakland Highway to the hills. It was granted by Alcalde Pedro Chaboya of San Jose to Nicolas Berryessa in 1834. Chaboya's procedure, however, was invalid, and in 1835 Governor Jose Maria Castro regranted the ranch to Jose Maria Alviso, to whom the United States Land Commission confirmed it in 1853.

OJO DE AGUA DE LA COCHE (Oh'-ho day Ah'-gwah day lah Coh'-chay) "Pig Spring"—Two square leagues of beautiful landscape stretching clear across the Santa Clara Valley between Morgan Hill and the Llagas Creek and well up into the hills on both sides. It was granted by Governor Figueroa to Juan Maria Hernandez in 1835, and sold by Hernandez to Martin Murphy, Sr., ten years later. The title to its 8927 acres was confirmed by the District Court to Murphy's son, B. D. Murphy, in 1856.

PALA (Pah'-lah) "Shovel Ranch"—A narrow strip of land with a "pressed in" side, which probably takes its name from its peculiar shape. Lying due east of San Jose and consisting of a little over one square league, it was granted by Jose Castro to Jose Higuera in 1835. After the American conquest it was acquired by Charles White, an overland immigrant of 1846, whose name is perpetuated by the White Road, which practically bisects the ranch, from Penitencia Creek on the north to Norwood Avenue on the south

PASTORIA DE LAS BORREGAS (Pah-stoh-ree'-ah day lahs Bohr-ray'-gahs) "Ewe Lambs Pasture," also known as **REFUGIO** (Ray-foo'-hee-o) meaning Refuge—Was granted by Juan B. Alvarado to Francisco Estrada in 1842. Lying north of El Camino Real, it stretches a good six miles, from just north of Castro Station to the Lawrence Station Road, and takes in most of the Sunnyvale-Mountain View area. Its claimants were Martin Murphy, Jr., and Mariano Castro, to whom the United States courts respectively confirmed 4894 and 4172 acres.

POSOLMI (Poh-sohl'-mee)—This ranch, consisting of 3391 acres and bearing an Indian name whose definition is unknown, was granted by Manuel Micheltorena to Lopez Ynigo in 1844. Ynigo was chief of a tribe of Indians that made their home on the land now occupied by the United States Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, and his grant was often referred to in the old days as Ynigo Reservation.

QUITO (Kee'-toh)—Rancho Quito, covering three square leagues of the Saratoga-Campbell-Cupertino area, is drained by the San Tomas Aquino, Calabasas, and Quito (Campbell) Creeks. It was granted by Juan B. Alvarado to Jose Noriega and Jose Zenon Fernandez in 1841, and was confirmed to its claimants, the Fernandez heirs and Manuel Alviso, by the United States Land Commission in 1854. Both of its grantees had held public office in San Jose in 1839 — Noriega as alcalde, and Fernandez as secretary of the ayuntamiento. A portion of the Noriega half of the rancho, acquired by Jose Ramon Arguello from Alviso in 1859, was for some years the home of Soledad Ortega de Arguello, widow of former Governor Luis Arguello.

RINCON DE LOS ESTEROS (Reen-cohn'- day lohs Ess-tay'-rohs) —"Estuaries Corner," embracing 6362 acres at the south end of San Francisco Bay, spreads eastward from the Guadalupe Creek near Alviso to within a short distance of the present San Jose-Oakland Highway at Milpitas. It was granted in 1838, by Juan B. Alvarado to Ygnacio Alviso who came to California as a child with the Anza Expedition of 1776, and whose name is perpetuated in the town of Alviso.

RINCON DE SAN FRANCISQUITO (Reen-cohn' day Sahn Frahn-sees-kee'toh)—"Little St. Francis Corner," supposedly containing two leagues, was formally granted in 1841 by Juan B. Alvarado to Jose Pena, a San Francisco Presidio artilleryman who had received permission to live on it as early as 1822. In 1847, Pena sold it to Teodoro and Secundino Robles, to whom the United States confirmed only one league —4418 acres—in 1868. Bounded on the north by Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito (which includes the City of Palo Alto), and on the south and southeast by La Purisima Concepcion and Pastoria de las Borregas, it stretches eastward from the Los Altos hills to the marshlands of San Francisco Bay.

RINCONADA DEL ARROYO DE SAN FRANCISQUITO (Reen-coh-nah'-dah dell Ah-roy'-yoh day Sahn Frahn-sees-kee'-toh) — "Little St. Francis Creek Corner," containing one half league, or 2229 acres includes a small part of the Stanford University property along El Camino Real, most of the City of Palo Alto before its annexation of Mayfield, and extends eastward on the south side of San Francisquito Creek almost to the bay. It was granted by Juan B. Alvarado to Maria Antonia Mesa, widow of Rafael Soto, in 1841, and later confirmed to her by the United States District Court.

RINCONADA DE LOS GATOS (Reen-coh-nah'-dah day Lohs Gah'-tohs)—"The Cats' Corner" (probably referring to an angle in the Los Gatos Creek) Ranch has irregular boundaries that include a league and a half, or 6631 acres, of the great triangle formed by the towns of Los Gatos, Campbell, and Saratoga. It was granted in 1840 by Juan B. Alvarado to Sebastian Peralta and Jose Hernandez, who reputedly applied for it as early as 1824, and was confirmed to them by the United States Land Commission in 1854.

SALSIPUEDES (Sahl-see-poo-ay'-days) "Get Out (or Depart) If You Can"—This oddly named ranch, whose patent called for 27,662 acres, is more a Santa Cruz than Santa Clara County grant, for only a small part of it (about 6000 acres) protruding into the Mount Madonna neighborhood, west of Gilroy, lies in Santa Clara County. Although its grantee, Manuel Jimeno Casarin, had apparently received two leagues of it as early as 1834, it was not till 1840 that Governor Alvarado brought the grant up to the size mentioned in its patent.

SAN ANTONIO (Sahn Ahn-tohn'-ee-oh)—"St. Anthony." Granted by Juan B. Alvarado to Juan Prado Mesa in 1839, Rancho San Antonio embraces one league of foothill country southwest of Mountain View, between the Stevens and Adobe Creeks. There were six claimants for

it. but only two were successful. The United States confirmed 898 acres to Encarnacion Mesa (apparently the grantee's widow), and 3451 acres to William A. Dana et al., purchasers under the Mesa title.

SAN FRANCISCO DE LAS LLAGAS (Sahn Frahn-sees'-coh day lahs Yah'-gahs)—"St. Francis of the Wounds." Beginning about a mile south of Morgan Hill and extending to about a mile north of Gilroy, Rancho San Francisco de las Llagas is a six-league grant that completely covers that portion of the Santa Clara Valley and extends well into the hills on both sides. It was granted by Jose Figueroa to Carlos Castro in 1834, and, after the American conquest, was confirmed by the United States to Martin Murphy, Sr., and his sons Daniel, Bernard, and James. It was on the banks of the Llagas Creek, after which this ranch is named, that Anza camped in March, 1776.

SAN FRANCISQUITO (Sahn Frahn-sees-kee'-toh) "Little Saint Francis."—This ranch, granted to Antonio Buelna by Governor Alvarado in 1839, contains 1471 acres, with the famous Palo Alto redwood at its northeast corner and most of the Stanford University campus within its boundaries. It was subject to much title litigation, and perhaps had more claimants than any other Santa Clara County ranch ten times its size. Between 1852 and 1862 it was reputedly owned or claimed by no less than twenty persons. By 1865, however, much of it was acquired by George Gordon, a San Francisco business man, who had begun to buy out its various claimants two years earlier. Leland Stanford bought it as part of Gordon's estate in 1876, and later added to it the Matadero Ranch, Coon Farm, and Felt Farm, thereby providing a much larger tract for his contemplated university.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA (Sahn Whan Bah-ooh-tees'-tah)—St. John the Baptist." Granted by Governor Micheltorena to Jose Augustin Narvaez in 1844, Rancho San Juan Bautista, containing two square leagues —8871 acres—embraces not only much of San Jose's Willow Glen and Hillsdale areas, but also most of that large tract between the Guadalupe and Los Gatos Creeks as far south as Robertsville and Lone Hill.

SAN LUIS GONZAGA (Sahn Loo-ees' Gohn-sah'-gah)—St. Louis of Gonzaga." Rancho San Luis Gonzaga was another of Francisco Perez Pacheco's vast holdings. Containing 48,821 acres, it was granted to him and Jose Maria Mejia in 1843, but like Rancho Salsipuedes was not strictly a Santa Clara County grant. The great bulk of it lay in Merced County, and within its confines the Pacheco Pass Road makes its way out of the mountains and to within a few miles of Los Banos in the San Joaquin Valley.

SAN VICENTE (Sahn Vee-sen'-tay)—This ranch, named after St. Vincent and containing one league, was granted by Juan B. Alvarado to Jose de los Reyes Berryessa in 1842. Lying on both sides of Arroyo de los Alamitos, it takes in the Hacienda of New Almaden, the one time New Almaden railroad station at McKean Road, and a large portion of the territory drained by Arroyo Calero. It was on this ranch that Andres Castillero staked the first claim for New Almaden's quicksilver ore in November, 1845.

SAN YSIDRO (Sahn Ee-see'-droh)—"St. Isidore." Three leagues of rich land lying east and northeast of Rancho Las Animas and taking in a small portion of what is now the town of Gilroy. It was granted by Governor Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga to Ygnacio Ortega about 1809 or 1810, and eventually divided in approximate thirds among Ortegas' children Ysabel, Clara, and Quintin. Ysabel, who married Julian Cantua, received the third later called Rancho La Polka, consisting of 4166 acres. Clara, who married John Gilroy, received the third legally identified as Rancho San Ysidro (Gilroy), consisting of 4460 acres. Quintin's third was that identified as Rancho San Ysidro (Ortega), which embraced 4438 acres. The titles to all three were confirmed by Mexico, and later patented by the United States.

SANTA TERESA (Sahn'-tah Tay-ray'-sah)—"St. Therese." One league covering the entire Edenvale district south of San Jose, granted by Governor Figueroa to the 94-year-old Joaquin Bernal in 1834. According to legal records, Bernal had lived on this ranch several years before it was formally granted to him, and the United States eventually confirmed its title to his son, Augustin Bernal.

SOLIS (Soh-lees')—Rancho Solis (definition unknown), granted to Mariano Castro by Governor Figueroa sometime between January, 1833, and August, 1835, embraced two leagues of broken country between Gilroy and Mount Madonna. Its grant was never produced in court. Yet because Castro had lived on it for almost thirty years, the United States confirmed its 8875 acres to his heirs.

TULARCITOS (Too-lahr-see'tohs) — "The little Tules." Lying northeast of Milpitas and crowding close to the Alameda County line, Rancho Tularcitos, containing one league, was granted to Jose Higuera in 1821, by Pablo Vicente de Sola, last Spanish governor of California. But curiously, it is more properly a Mexican than Spanish grant. It was granted after Mexico declared her independence of Spain, but before news of the event reached California. Governor Alvarado renewed Higuera's title to it in 1839, and the United States confirmed it to his heirs.

ULISTAC (Ooh-lees'-tahk)—With a Costanoan Indian word meaning "at Ulis" for its name, Rancho Ulistac, embracing half a league between the Guadalupe and Quito (Campbell) Creeks, extends northward through the Agnew district from the Bayshore Highway to Alviso. It was granted by Governor Pico to two Santa Clara Mission Indians, Marcelo Pio and Cristobal, in 1845. It soon changed hands, however, and the United States District Court confirmed its title to the heirs of Jacob D. Hoppe, first American postmaster of San Jose.

YERBA BUENA (Yayr'-bah Boo-ay'-nah)—"Good Herb." Sometimes referred to by its Indian name, Socayre, Rancho Yerba Buena, whose western boundary is the Coyote Creek, covers 24,342 acres of land between the Tully and Metcalf Roads, and includes all of the Silver Creek and Evergreen districts. It was granted to Antonio Chabolla (Chaboya) by Governor Figueroa in 1833, and was confirmed to him personally by the United States District Court in 1858.

END OF RANCHOS

REED, JAMES FRAZIER (1800-1874)—Prominent early day San Josean and member of the ill-fated Donner Party of 1846. Born at Armagh, North of Ireland, he came to this country as a toddler with his widowed mother, passed his boyhood and youth in Virginia, and then moved to Illinois, where he eventually settled near Springfield in Sangamon County. In 1832, he enlisted for service in the Black Hawk War, serving for a while in the same company with Abraham Lincoln. He was an energtic and ambitious man, possessed of much public spirit, and perhaps did more than any other one person to make San Jose first capital of the *State* of California. Reed Street in San Jose is named after him, and Margaret, Virginia, Martha, and Keyes Streets after members of his family.

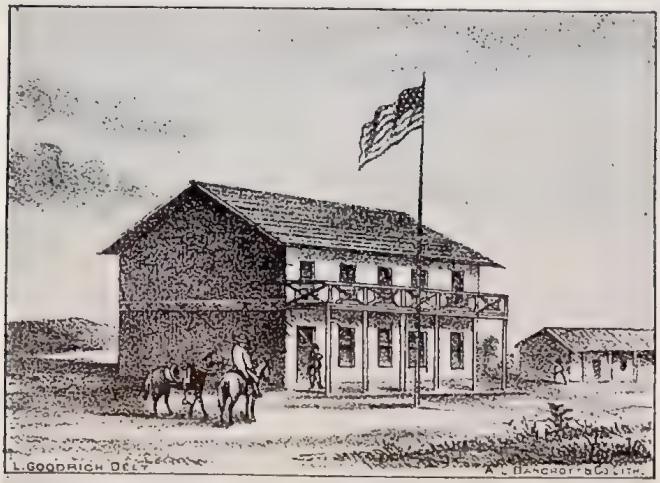
ROBERTO'S ADOBE—Standing at 770 Lincoln Avenue in San Jose is a beautiful adobe residence built by a Santa Clara Mission Indian named Roberto. As grantee of Rancho Los Coches, on which the structure stands, Roberto first built a low, shack-like, one-roomed adobe about 1839. Later, apparently in 1840 or 1841, he built a much larger building adjoining it. He occupied this house till he sold it and his Rancho Los Coches to Antonio Sunol January 1, 1847. Sunol then lived in it till June 29, 1853, when he in turn sold it and a small parcel of land surrounding it to Stephen Spivalo for $3000. In 1854 Spivalo added to it a frame second story. The house is occupied and still in excellent condition.

Roberto's Adobe at 770 Lincoln Ave., San Jose

ROBERTSVILLE—A crossroads community at the intersection of the Almaden and Branham Roads about six miles south of San Jose. It derives its name from J. G. Roberts who owned a 536-acre ranch there in early days.

SAN FELIPE—A tiny Pacheco Pass Road settlement on Rancho Ausaymus y San Felipe, about ten miles east of Gilroy. It apparently reached its maximum growth about 1876, when it boasted a post office, store, tobacco plantation, and a cigar factory that employed seventy-five persons and had most of its buildings just across the line in San Benito County. Today, like San Ysidro and Bell's Station on the same road, its glory lies chiefly in the memories of old-time residents.

SAN JOSE (Sahn Hoh-say')—Originally called El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe—The Town of St. Joseph of Guadalupe—San Jose founded November 29, 1777, is California's oldest civil settlement. It was also the first capital of the *State* of California. But its life as capital was short — from December 15, 1849, when the first legislature convened here, till May 1, 1851, when it was permanently removed. At the time of the city's incorporation on March 27, 1850, the first statehouse stood on the east side of the Plaza, on what is now the east side of South Market Street's "100 Block." And though this statehouse was destroyed by fire in 1853, and other buildings were erected on its site, a vacant lot now marks the spot where it stood.



STATE HOUSE 1849. SAN JOSÉ.

SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE—Founded as a private institution under the name of "Minns' Evening Normal School" in San Francisco in 1857, San Jose State College is one of California's oldest institutions of higher learning. It continued as a private school, taking its name from its first principal, George W. Minns, till May 2, 1862, when by Act of the State Legislature it became a public institution. In 1868 its Board of Trustees took up the matter of its permanent location with State Superintendent of Schools, O. P. Fitzgerald. San Jose was favored over Oakland, Berkeley, Stockton, San Francisco, Sacramento, Napa, Martinez, and many other places. In March, 1870, the Legislature chose Washington Square in San Jose "as the permanent location for the State Normal School," and the cornerstone for the first building on the new site was laid October 20 of the same year. Since that time, the school has changed its name from State Normal School to San Jose State Teachers College, and from that to San Jose State College. Contrasted with a handful of San Francisco students attending Monday evening classes in 1857, the school now has a daily enrollment of over six thousand from this and other states.

SAN MARTIN (Sahn Mahr-teen')—St. Martin. A small unincorporated community on Rancho San Francisco de las Llagas between Morgan Hill and Gilroy, just south of where the Llagas Creek crosses the Monterey Highway. It grew around and took its name from a chapel that Martin Murphy, Sr., erected there to his patron saint many years ago.

SAN TOMAS AQUINO (Sahn Toh-mahs' Ah-kee'-noh) — "St. Thomas Aquinas." A small stream that rises near Los Gatos and flows northward across the Santa Clara Valley to enter Campbell Creek a short distance west of Agnew. It is often referred to as the Little Moody by old time Santa Clarans.

SAN YSIDRO (Sahn Ee-see'-droh) "St. Isidore." Often referred to by old-timers as "Old Gilroy," San Ysidro is a somnolent crossroads settlement on Rancho San Ysidro some two miles east of the present City of Gilroy. It was the homesite of Ygnacio Ortega, grantee of the rancho after which it was named. There seems to be no exact record of when it came into existence, but at one time it boasted several stores, a hotel, post office, blacksmith shop, a school, and a cheese factory.

SANSEVAIN, PIERRE (Sahn-say-vayn') (1818-1904)—A man of varied talents and much energy who came to California from Bordeaux, France, in 1839. He was a vintner, viticulturist, builder, law-maker, capitalist, and apparently a linguist of more than ordinary ability. Under the name of Pedro Sansevain he erected a flour mill on the banks of the Guadalupe in San Jose in 1844, and he is said to have built the first sawmill in what is now San Bernardino County. In 1849, with Zepheryn Rochon, he built a two-story, forty-by-sixty adobe on the East side of the Plaza in San Jose, intending it for a hotel. It became California's first statehouse instead. And in the same year he was a delegate from the San Jose District to the Constitutional Convention at Monterey. Between 1855 and the turn of the century he moved first

to Los Angeles, then to San Francisco, and finally back to San Jose. His wife, Paula Sunol, whom he married in 1845, was a daughter of Antonio Sunol. She died in 1883, and nineteen years later, at the age of eighty-three, Sansevain returned to France for the rest of his days.

SANTA CLARA, CITY OF—Named after Mission Santa Clara, this city of 8000 inhabitants might properly trace its history as a civil settlement back to the arrival of its first American settlers in 1846 and 1847. But save for a tannery, built in 1849 and still operating, it showed little growth till 1850, when its townsite was surveyed, a hotel was built, and twenty-three pre-fabricated houses were imported from New England. These were quickly followed by a post office, flour mill, machine shop, Methodist Church, college, and university. The town government was organized and its first duly elected officials took office in 1852, but incorporation did not take place till some time later. The town has been famous as a fruit packing center since the seventies, and in recent years, with expansion of its railroad and other transportation facilities, has branched into heavy industry.

From a Painting of Old Santa Clara Mission
by Andrew P. Hill

SANTA CLARA DE ASIS (Sahn'-tah Clah'-rah day Ah-seece')—The eighth of California's twenty-one Franciscan missions, dedicated to Saint Clare of Assissi and founded on the west bank of the Guadalupe, just north of the present Bayshore Highway, January 12, 1777. Its long history has been one sharply punctuated by flood, earthquake, and fire. During the first two winters of its existence, the area in which it stood was twice inundated by floodwaters from the rain-swollen Guadalupe. Consequently, on November 19, 1781, its authorities laid the cornerstone of a new church on some high ground a little over two miles to the south, at what is now the intersection of Campbell Avenue

and Franklin Street in the town of Santa Clara. This edifice, considered the most beautiful in all California at the time of its completion in 1784, was irreparably damaged by the earthquakes of 1812 and 1818. A third church was then started about three hundred yards west of the second one. It was completed in 1822, but with the passing years its appearance was much changed by improvements, alterations, and the addition of a second tower. Before it was destroyed by fire, October 25, 1926, most of its adobe walls had been encased in wood or removed altogether. Today, it stands replaced by a tile-roofed, reinforced concrete replica of the church of 1822, which promises well to withstand any flood, earthquake, or fire of generations to come.

SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY—Situated on the Santa Clara Mission grounds, Santa Clara University is another of this county's great institutions of higher learning. It was founded as Santa Clara College in the abandoned mission buildings by the Reverend John Nobili, S. J., March 19, 1851, and received its charter from the state April 28, 1855. Its first buildings, mission adobes which had fallen into a sad state of dilapidation since the secularization of 1836, were soon replaced by frame structures. These in turn were replaced by brick and, later, the magnificent concrete edifices of today. Though it had been doing the work of a university for some time previous to the change, Santa Clara College did not officially become the Santa Clara University till April 29, 1912. Its present enrollment is 1100.

SANTA CLARA WOMENS CLUB ADOBE—A beautiful one-story adobe standing in a garden of fruit trees and flowering shrubs at 1067 Grant Street, Santa Clara. Formerly one of the mission buildings, it now serves as the club house of the Santa Clara Womens Club.

SARATOGA—This beautiful foothill community started as a lumber town because Americans refused to live in adobe houses. Its first settlers were William Campbell and his sons Benjamin and David, overland pioneers of 1846, who, in 1848, built a sawmill on Quito Creek near the present Longbridge. Since then the town has had four names: Toll Gate, after a toll gate that stood just below it; Bank Mill, after an Eastern settlement of the same name; McCarthysville, after Martin McCarthy who surveyed and laid it out as a town in 1851; and finally, in 1864, Saratoga, because the mineral springs (Congress Springs) just up the canyon from it were similar to those of Saratoga, New York. The creek that flows through it still has four names: Quito, the name given to it by the Spaniards; Campbell, after the Campbells who built the first sawmill on it; Saratoga, after the town itself; and far down in the valley, where it crosses El Camino Real west of Santa Clara, old-timers still call it the Big Moody after B. S. Moody who owned a large tract of land along its banks.

SCHALLENBERGER, MOSES (1826-1909)–Moses Schallenberger, after whom San Jose's Schallenberger Avenue is named, was born in Canton, Ohio. He came West with the famous Murphy-Townsend-Stevens Party of 1844, which brought the first wagons through the Sierra Nevada and opened up the Truckee River Route into California.

He did not, however, complete the journey with the rest of his party owing to the lateness of the season which prevented getting all of their heavily loaded wagons over the summit before winter snows blocked their way. He and two other members of the party, Joseph Foster and Allen Montgomery, volunteered to stay behind and guard several wagons at what is now called Donner Lake. They built a log cabin for themselves, but before winter was far along, Foster and Montgomery departed for Sutter's Fort, leaving Schallenberger to complete the long vigil alone. He lived as best he could by trapping foxes and coyotes till another member of his party, Dennis Martin, rescued him the following spring.

SMITH'S CREEK—Site of Smith's Creek Hotel, 17 miles from San Jose on the road to Mount Hamilton. It was here that the horses were changed for the second time on the old-time stagecoaches traveling between San Jose and Lick Observatory.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY—Stanford University, whose campus and farm occupy portions of three Mexican grants—Rincon de San Francisquito, Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito, and the much claimed San Francisquito—is a world famed institution of higher learning. It was founded in memory of Leland Stanford, Jr., only child of Governor Leland Stanford of California. Its cornerstone was laid May 14, 1887, and its doors opened to students in October, 1891. Its score of brown sandstone buildings covered with tile roofs and embellished with long arcades, are peculiarly adapted to the California landscape. To sightseers its chief items of interest are its beautifully landscaped grounds; the Memorial Church, dedicated by Mrs. Stanford as a memorial to her husband; the mausoleum, wherein lie the members of the Stanford family; and the "Quad," a huge rectangle of buildings probably unequalled elsewhere in the world. This institution, maintaining high educational standards, has shown a steady growth from the day of its founding and now boasts an enrollment of over 8000 students.

STEVENS CREEK—This stream, sometimes referred to on old-time maps as Cupertino Creek, was named after Captain Elisha Stevens, leader of the Murphy-Townsend-Stevens Party of 1844, which opened up the Truckee River Route into California and brought the first wagons through the Sierra Nevada. Stevens settled on the banks of this creek about 1848, at the place later called Blackberry Farm. But having been an old-time Rocky Mountain trapper, he had a Daniel Boone liking for "elbow room." In the early fifties, when he felt that things were becoming a little too crowded in this part of the country, he moved over to the San Joaquin Valley and settled near Bakersfield, where he died in 1884 at the age of 83.

STEVENS CREEK ROAD—The highway leading from San Jose to Stevens Creek, also named after Captain Stevens.

SUNNYVALE—This city of 6500 inhabitants has borne three names in the course of its history. Back in the days of the old San Francisco-San Jose Railroad Company, it was called Murphy's Station, taking the name from Martin Murphy, Jr., who owned Rancho Pastoria de las

Borregas on which it was situated. From 1898 to 1901, it, or at least its post office, was called Encinal. It became Sunnyvale March 24, 1901, and incorporated under that name December 24, 1912.

SUNOL, ANTONIO MARIA (1796-1865)—Native of Barcelona, Spain, who, as a sailor in the French navy, "jumped ship" from the *Bordelaise* at Monterey in 1818. Besides holding political office in San Jose, he was also the town's first postmaster, and, later patentee of the 2219-acre Rancho Los Coches, which he bought from the Indian, Roberto. Sunol Street in San Jose is named after him.

TOWNSEND, DR. JOHN—Native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and pioneer of 1844 who came overland with the Murphy-Townsend-Stevens Party. He is said to have been the first graduate American M. D. to settle in California, and the first California booster who really knew what he was talking about. As early as 1844 he predicted that a railroad would one day cross the Sierra Nevada via the Truckee River Route, and his foresight of California's phenomenal growth and land values begot him a sizeable fortune. As a Gold Rush real estate promoter, he advised everybody to buy and sell town lots, saying it was the most profitable business in California — there were enough people coming to fill every town that was laid out in the state. In 1848 he entered politics for a while, serving as alcalde and school trustee at San Francisco, where Townsend Street is named after him. In 1849 he moved to a recently purchased ranch about four miles north of San Jose, dying here of cholera December 8th of the following year. All four of his grandchildren still occupy a portion of this ranch, on what is now Schallenberger Avenue.

TREATY OF SANTA TERESA—This treaty, named after the rancho on which it was signed November 29, 1844, terminated Juan Bautista Alvarado's successful revolt against California's Mexican Governor Manuel Michelorena, who was forced to return ignominiously to Mexico.

TWELVE MILE HOUSE—Original name of Coyote, on the Southern Pacific Railroad and U. S. Highway 101 twelve miles south of San Jose.

UVAS CREEK—This creek, whose name is Spanish for "grapes," rises in the Loma Prieta country west of Morgan Hill and flows east and south to form a boundary line of Rancho Las Uvas. The grapes after which it was named were an abundant wild variety, still noticeable in that area.

VASQUEZ, JOSE TIBURCIO (Hoh-say' Tee-boor'-see-oh Vahs'-kays)—Two men prominent in San Jose's history have borne this name. The first was one of the town's founders—and the only literate one at that. He was listed in the 1778 padron (census) as a mulatto, aged 25. The exact date of his death is unavailable, but it appears to have been sometime in 1827.

The second Vasquez was apparently a grandson of the first. Born at Monterey in August, 1835, and hanged at San Jose March 19, 1875,

he was the worst bandit in California history, the legendary and *unprovable* Murietta notwithstanding. From the time he was sixteen to the day he was finally overtaken by the law, his life was completely one of violence, murder, and robbery, punctuated with a couple of "visits" to and one escape from the State Prison at San Quentin. Today, a large granite headstone and beautiful palm tree mark his well kept grave in the perpetual care section of the Catholic Cemetery at Santa Clara.

VIADER, PADRE JOSE (Vee-ah-dehr') — An energetic Catalonian priest who served at Mission Santa Clara thirty-seven consecutive years, from 1796 to 1833. He not only took care of his labors at Santa Clara and helped to lay the cornerstone of churches in San Jose and San Juan Bautista, but he also made a couple of exploring trips into the Merced River country in quest of sites for new missions and traveled to San Francisco and San Rafael as secretary to the padre-prefecto. Yet, peculiarly, he seems best remembered for something else altogether — his Herculean physique and strength. Most illustrative of this is a story that has three murder-bent Indians assaulting him one night when he was on his way to attend a dying neophyte. He resented their attentions, and, refusing to turn the other cheek, gave all three a thrashing that won him their undying respect and admiration.

VILLA MONTALVO (Vee'-yah Mohn-tahl'-voh)—Saratoga country estate of the late United States Senator James Duval Phelan, who named it after the 16th Century Spanish author, Ordonez de Montalvo in whose romance *Las Sergas de Esplandian* the word California appeared for the first time. This property was bequeathed to the San Francisco Art Association when Phelan died in 1930.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—The rambling 160-room house of Sarah L. Winchester at the corner of Stevens Creek and Santa Clara- Los Gatos Road, four miles west of San Jose. Commonly called the Winchester *Mystery* House for identification and advertising purposes, it has for years been an attraction for sightseers and the subject of innumerable outlandish tales calculated to impress the gullible. Mrs. Winchester, widow of William Wirth Winchester of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, is said to have been an eccentric spiritualist who believed that unless she kept somebody constantly working on the place she would soon die. Hence the hodgepodge of rooms and garish architecture, and so on. In justice to the good lady, however, it is more reliably reported that the house which had only seventeen rooms when she bought it back in the eighties, afforded an excellent outlet for her hobby of architecture, which she had more than enough money to indulge.

WRIGHTS—A small settlement near the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains named after John Vincent Wright whose father, the Reverend James Richard Wright, settled at Burrell in 1870. It was an important shipping point on the old South Pacific Coast Railroad (later the Southern Pacific), handling practically all of the fruit and grapes grown in that region. It also afforded ideal locations for summer homes.

The poetess, Josephine Clifford McCracken, had her "Monte Paraiso" there, and other literati, including Jack London, Ambrose Bierce, and George Sterling, found it a safe retreat "from the madding crowd."

YOSCOLO (Yohs'-coh-loh)—Former Santa Clara Mission Indian who figured prominently in what is known as the Battle of Los Gatos. Dissatisfied with living conditions at the mission, which undoubtedly cramped his wild, freedom-loving nature, Yoscolo, in 1831, gathered a following of some two hundred Indians whose views of mission life were probably the same as his own. Under cover of night they attacked Mission Santa Clara, raided its storeroom, and escaped toward the Los Gatos hills. They were soon followed by a hastily recruited company of one hundred Californians armed with every firearm obtainable, obsolete or otherwise, and led by Corporal Juan Prado Mesa, later grantee of Rancho San Antonio. The two parties met in the vicinity of the present Los Gatos, where an all day battle ended in complete defeat of the Indians. Bows and arrows, even in superior numbers, were no match for musket and flintlock pistols. And Yoscolo's head, for some time thereafter, adorned a stake in front of the mission as a gentle warning to other Indians who might possibly prefer their former way of life to that of the mission's.

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Acknowledgment

The concern of this little book is historic names, persons, and places in Santa Clara County as its title indicates. Its chief purpose is to extend the reader's acquaintance with all three. It is by no means intended to be a complete record, but if it helps to preserve interest in this county's growth and history, its authors will consider themselves more than repaid.

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It is particularly fitting that *Historic Names, Persons and Places in Santa Clara County* is published at the beginning of the three-year period of the California Centennial commemorating the Discovery of Gold, the trek of the Forty-Niners, and California's admission to Statehood.

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